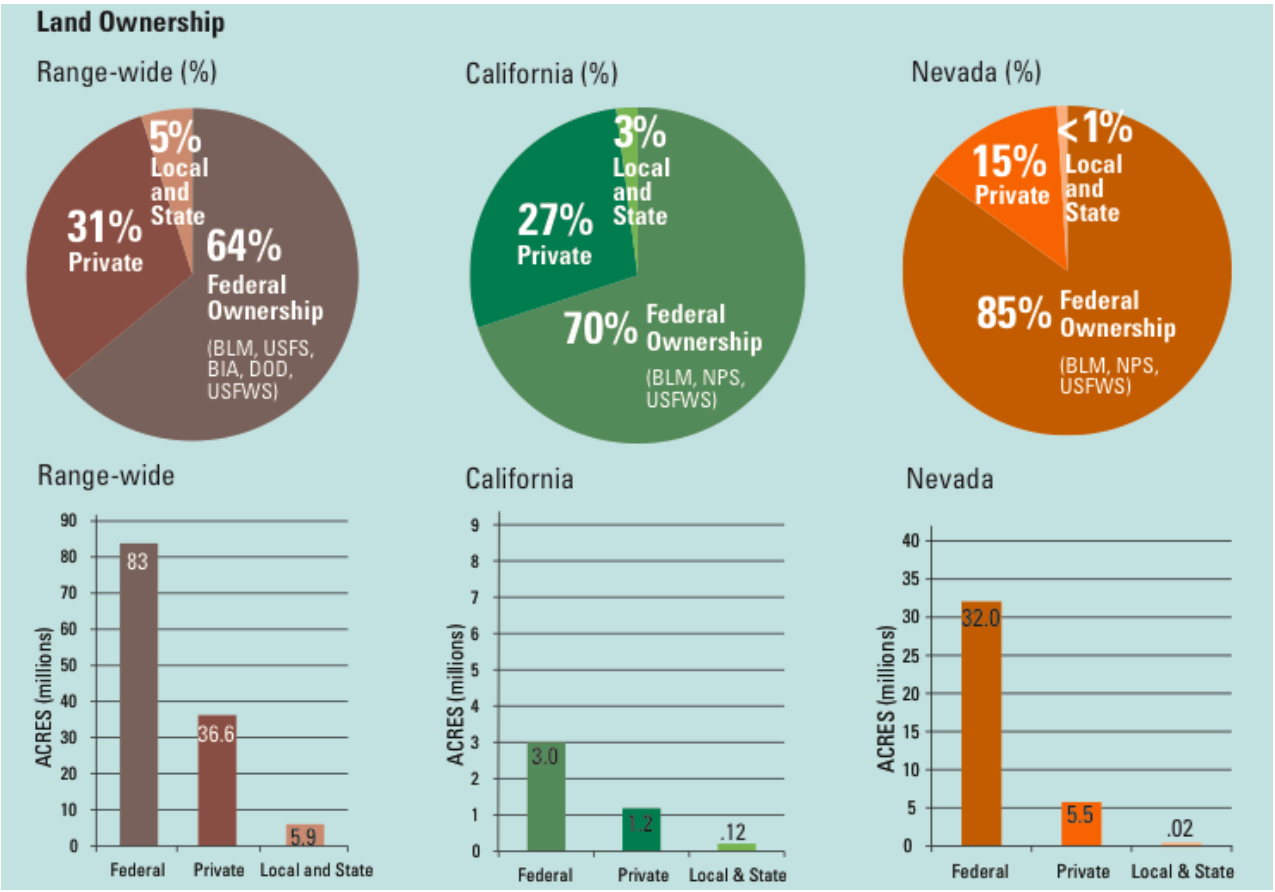
California and Nevada
Facts and Figures for BLM-USFS Conservation Plans for Greater Sage-Grouse

The state of Nevada, along with a small portion of eastern California along the state boundary, is a key region to the conservation of greater sage-grouse. Because 85 percent of Nevada's greater sage-grouse habitat is managed by the federal government, federal agencies are working collaboratively to take appropriate action to proactively manage these threats.

Management of Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat



About the plans: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are amending land use plans in California and Nevada to address threats to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat such that protections under the Endangered Species Act are no longer warranted. The BLM-USFS plans provide a layered management approach that focus protections on priority areas identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where additional loss of habitat would reduce long-term viability of sage-grouse populations.

Definitions:

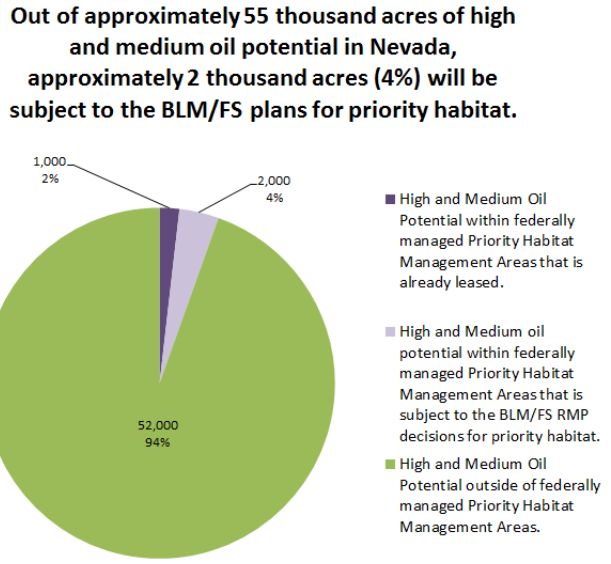
- **Priority Habitat Management Areas** (**PHMA)**
  - **Definition:** BLM-USFS administered lands identified as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable greater sage-grouse populations. Priority habitat closely tracks Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs), identified in the Conservation Objectives Team report and based on state-mapped key greater sage-grouse habitats.
  - **Management approach:** The plans seek to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFA)**
  - **Definition**: Areas within priority habitat that have been identified by the Service as "stronghold" areas essential for the species' survival.
  - **Management approach:** The plans offer the highest protections in these anchor areas, seeking to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA)**
  - **Definition**: BLM-USFS administered lands where special management would apply to sustain greater sage-grouse populations, but that are not as important as priority habitat.
  - **Management approach:** The plans seek to minimize disturbance.
- **Other Habitat Management Areas (OHMA)**
  - **Definition**: BLM-USFS administered lands that contain seasonal or connectivity habitat areas.
  - **Management approach:** The plans provide guidance on best practices that can be implemented during project approvals.

Habitat Management Areas in California and Nevada in Final Proposed Plan

Area	Acres	Percent of California
State of California	1,047,654,400	100%
BLM-USFS planning area	1,445,000	1%
PHMA	388,000	<1%
SFA (within PHMA)	0	0
GHMA	371,400	<1%
OHMA	620,000	1%

Area	Acres	Percent of Nevada
State of Nevada	70,762,880	100%
BLM-USFS planning area	53,633,900	76%
PHMA	9,908,100	14%
SFA (within PHMA)	2,979,400	4%
GHMA	6,145,300	9%
OHMA	5,878,000	8%

Current Development - Statistics below demonstrate the extent to which federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas have existing energy development. The plans recognize all valid, existing rights.



	California	Nevada
Overall: Approximate percent of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are covered by existing leases and Rights-of-Way (ROWs) for coal, oil and gas, solar and wind energy.	5%	8%
Oil and Gas Leases: Percent of federal mineral estate in PHMA leased for oil or gas development.	Not Available	7%, none held by production
Coal Leases: Percent of PHMA on federal lands covered by coal leases.	0	0
Solar Rights Of Ways (ROW) Percent of PHMA on federal lands with approved Solar ROWs	0	0
Wind ROWs: Percent of PHMA on federal lands with approved Solar ROWs	5%	1%

Energy potential within habitat - Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *within* federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

	California	**Nevada**
Oil: Percent of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low oil potential	100%	99%
Natural Gas: of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low natural gas potential	100%	100%
Wind: Percent of federal lands within PHMA that have low to medium wind speed potential.	99%	99%
Solar: Percent of federal lands within PHMAs that are designated as unavailable for solar development in the BLM's Western Solar Plan (Solar PEIS)	100%	95%

Energy potential outside of habitat – Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *outside* of federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

	California	**Nevada**
Oil: Percent of lands that have medium to high oil potential within the state that are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs	100%	95%
Natural Gas: Percent of lands that have medium to high natural gas potential within the state that are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs	100%	No lands have high or medium potential in state
Wind: Percent of lands in the high wind potential category within the state are outside of federal lands within PHMAs.	99%	86%
Solar: Percent of federal lands within the state that are available for solar development in the BLM's Western Solar Plan (Solar PEIS) that are outside of PHMAs.	100%	95%
Hard Rock Mining Locations (a surrogate for mining potential): The percentage of hard rock mining locations in the state that occur outside of SFAs.	No SFAs in CA	97%

Analysis Details

PHMAs are summarized in this document for all topics except for mineral potential, which refer to SFAs. The extent of this analysis was defined by the area within the political state boundaries and the surface or subsurface estate as applicable to the subject as follows:

1. Oil, Gas, Coal and Minerals related analyses were limited to the federal subsurface estate within PHMA for MT, ND, SD, WY, CO, UT, and portions of ID. The federal surface estate (including BIA lands) was used as a surrogate for subsurface estate within PHMA for NV, CA, Northern ID and OR. Total oil and gas potential includes all lands within the political state boundaries.
2. Wind analysis was limited to the federal surface estate (including BIA lands) within PHMA and total potential for all lands within the political state boundaries.
3. Solar PEIS analysis extent was determined by the initial study, which included BLM administered lands within the political states of CA, NV, UT, CO, AZ, and NM. Only CA, CO, NV, and UT are summarized in these statistics.

Data Sources

1. **Oil and Gas Potential:** Inventory of Onshore Federal Oil and Natural Gas Resources and Restrictions to Their Development - Phase III Inventory – Onshore United States 2008. Detailed analysis was performed in defined basins, with an extrapolation model applied to all other areas.
2. **Solar PEIS Land Use Allocations:** Downloaded from http://solareis.anl.gov/maps/gis/index.cfm and modified for analysis by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab with input from Argonne National Laboratory in April 2015.
3. **Wind data:** AWS Truepower, LLC acquired from the BLM.
4. **Metallic Mineral (Hard-Rock) Locations:** Extracted from the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (2012) database.
5. **Oil and Gas Leases, Coal Leases, Wind & Solar ROWs:** BLM submissions compiled by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab in 2012.